

# **ORGANIZATIONAL IPR POLICIES**

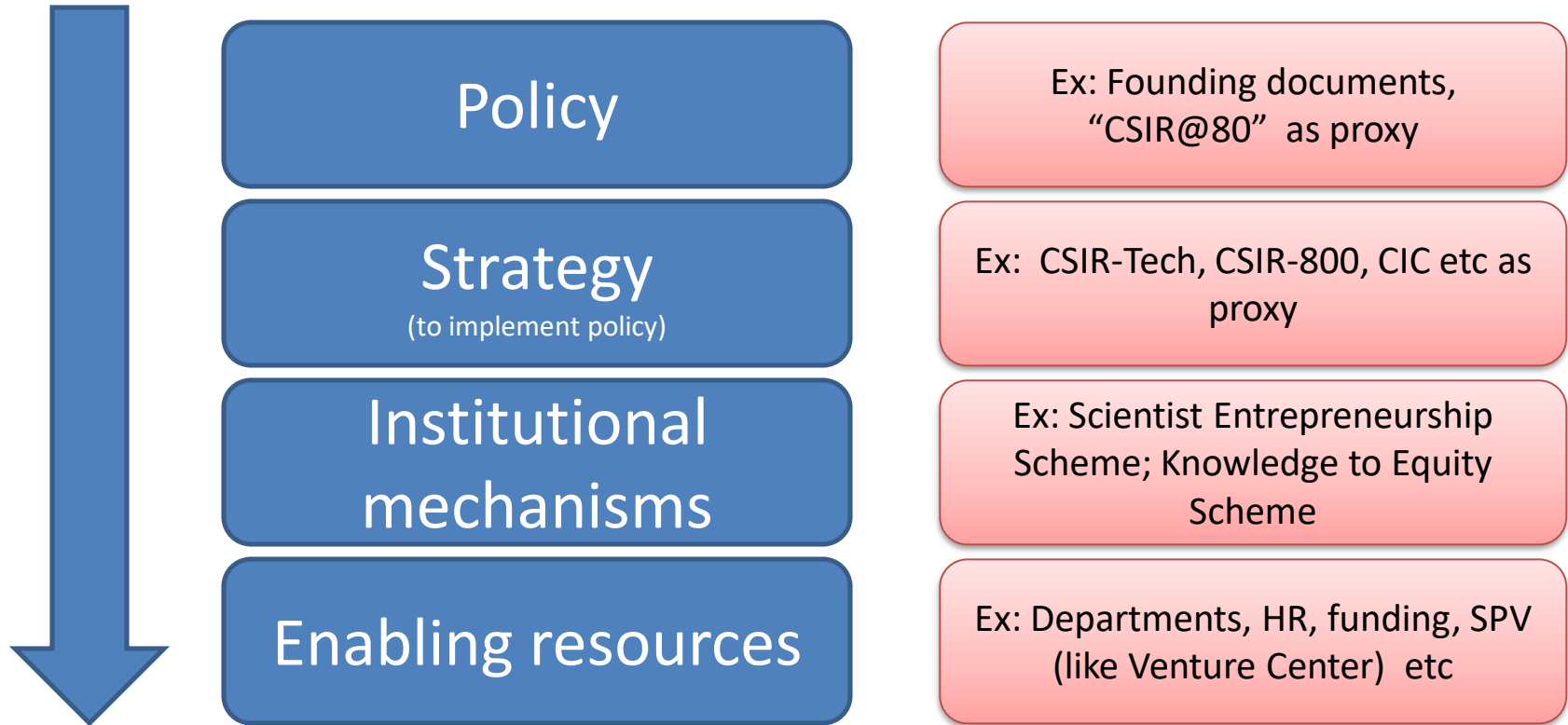
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# Outline

- Importance of policy statements
- Key aspects of organizational policies
  - Typical structure
  - Selected components:
    - Guiding principles
    - Other aspects
- Flavours and variations
- Closing

# Building lasting organizations and systems: Policies are the keystones



# TYPICAL STRUCTURE OF A POLICY DOCUMENT

- Guiding principles
- Ownership and assignment rights
- Disclosure/ confidentiality/ secrecy
- Guidance to staff / students (if any)
  - Employment contracts
  - Agreements involved with
- Ethical issues
- Conflict of interest
- Commercialization of IPR
- Benefits & revenue sharing

## Example

GUIDE TO THE  
OWNERSHIP, DISTRIBUTION AND  
COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT  
OF  
M.I.T. TECHNOLOGY



Revised June 2010

FOR INTERNAL M.I.T. USE ONLY

# Example

## MIT Technology – Policies and Procedures June 2010

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# **SELECTED COMPONENTS OF A POLICY DOCUMENT**

Selective; not exhaustive subsections

# GUIDING PRINCIPLES AND LINKAGE TO ORGANIZATIONAL POLICIES

- Linkage to organizational mission
- Key principles

## PART 2. M.I.T. POLICY STATEMENTS

### 2.0 GENERAL POLICY STATEMENT

The prompt and open dissemination of the results of M.I.T. research and the free exchange of information among scholars are essential to the fulfillment of M.I.T.'s obligations as an institution committed to excellence in education and research. Matters of ownership, distribution, and commercial development, nonetheless, arise in the context of technology transfer, which is an important aspect of M.I.T.'s commitment to public service. Technology transfer is, however, subordinate to education and research; the dissemination of information must, therefore, not be delayed beyond the minimal period necessary to define and protect the rights of the parties.



# OWNERSHIP

- Definition & relevant agreements
- Ownership by the organization (ex: Oxford)
- Ownership by sponsor
- Ownership by individual (ex: Cambridge till early 2000)
- Surrender of IP; reassignment etc

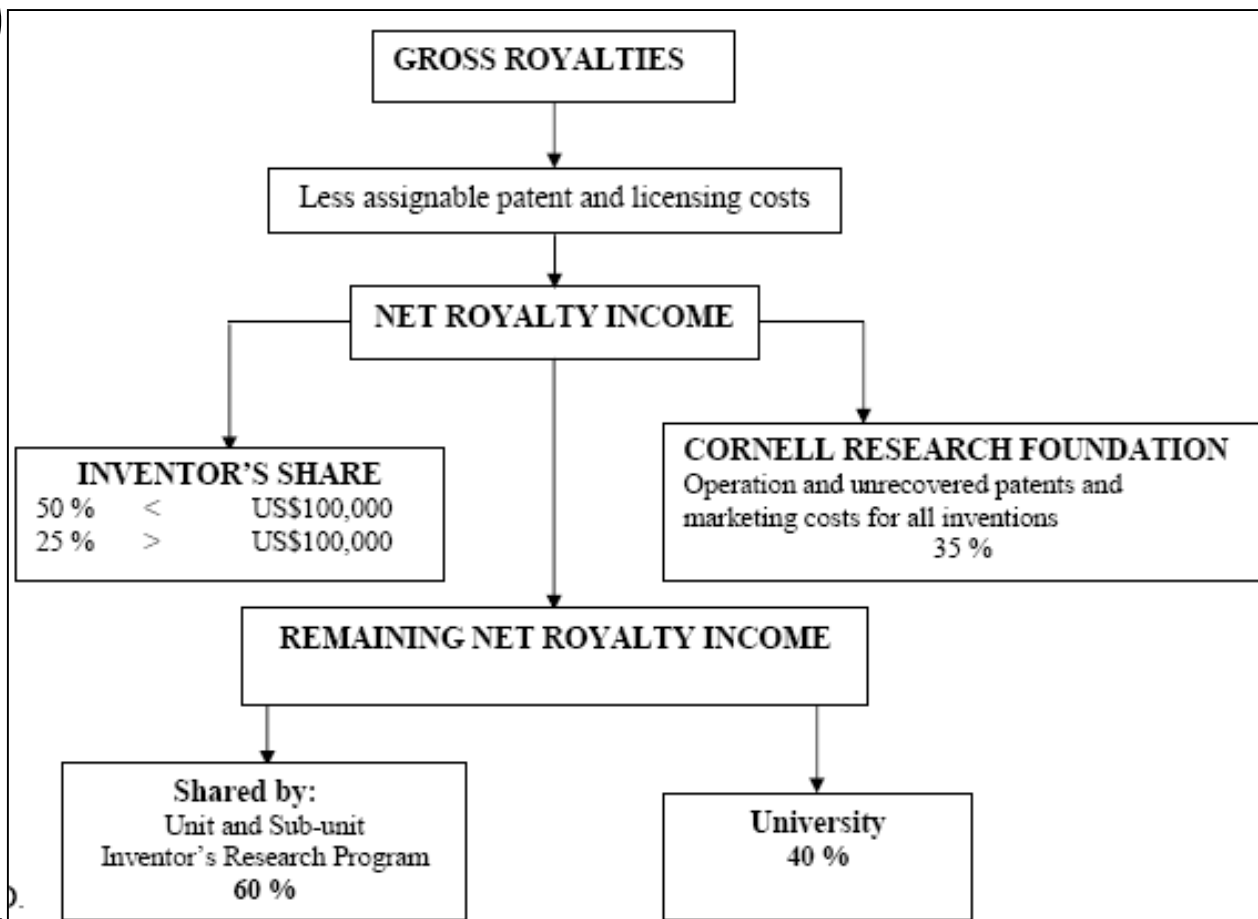
# LICENSING PRINCIPLES

- Licensing terms reflect:
  - Social obligations
  - Government rights
  - Market/industry evaluation
  - Type of licensee
  - Protections: Limitations, revocation right, forward rights etc
- Licensing rights based on share of investment made, “contribution to profits” and such ideas
- Limiting risks
  - Guarantees/warranties, Liabilities, Indemnifications, Assurances

# REVENUE SHARE

- Revenue distribution (b/w inventors and organization)

- Royalties
- Equity
- Start-ups



# EXAMPLES OF POLICY DOCUMENTS AND LINKS

- MIT, USA:  
<http://web.mit.edu/tlo/www/downloads/pdf/guide.pdf>
- Cornell, USA:  
[http://www.dfa.cornell.edu/cms/treasurer/policies/volumes/academic/upload/vol1\\_5.pdf](http://www.dfa.cornell.edu/cms/treasurer/policies/volumes/academic/upload/vol1_5.pdf)
- IIT, Bombay: <http://www.ircc.iitb.ac.in/webnew>

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# CASE: CSIR Documents

- To maximize the benefits to CSIR from its intellectual capital by stimulating higher levels of innovation through a judicious system of rewards, ensuring – timely and effective legal protection for its IP & forging strategic alliances for enhancing the value of its IP
  - as per the vision CSIR 2001 vision & strategy
- Guidelines for Tech transfer & Utilization of Knowledge base (Internal doc.)

